

found that it had not only held its own but considerably increased. Whether it will ever get back to the vigorous condition of 1916 it is too soon to predict. It is also impossible to guess whether the equally small Cape Cod colony of *Calamagrostis arenicola* will maintain itself and spread, like the Chatham colony of *Calluna vulgaris* and *Erica Tetralix*, or whether, like its other near neighbor, *Juncus pervetus*, it will quickly yield to the changes brought about by man and in a few years die out or barely maintain an existence. The one known colony of it is now vigorous and very dense but it is in precarious surroundings, with the railroad to Provincetown bounding one side, a wagon-road bounding another, and two summer cottages casting their shade upon it; and, it is not improbable, that in years to come garages will cover the space the rare plant now occupies. It is certainly to be hoped that more extensive and better protected colonies may be discovered, and, with attention now called to it, that it may be found to share with *Ammophila breviligulata* a wide range in open sandy woods of eastern America.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

NOTES FROM THE HERBARIUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—III.

NORMAN C. FASSETT.

TALINUM TERETIFOLIUM and T. RUGOSPERMUM. Ever since the description of *T. rugospermum*¹ there has been confusion between this species and *T. teretifolium*, as evidenced by misidentified specimens in herbaria, and by the range assigned to the latter species in Gray's Manual. Originally separated on characters in stigma and anthers, they may be distinguished by differences more readily seen.

- a. Inflorescence branched 3–4, rarely only 2, times; branches bearing only bracts with branches or developed flowers in their axils; leaves, when pressed, flattened, 1–2 mm. broad, acute or rounded at tip, rarely mucronate. *T. teretifolium* Pursh.
- a. Inflorescence branched 2–3, rarely 4, times; branches with usually 1–4 pairs of bracts which apparently bear in their axils hidden aborted flowers; leaves, when pressed, terete, 0.5–1 mm., rarely 1.5 mm., broad, with an abrupt curved mucronate tip. *T. rugospermum* Holzinger.

The sterile bracts of *T. rugospermum* are shown in the illustration² of this species in Britton and Brown's Illustrated Flora.

¹ Holzinger, Asa Gray Bull. vii. 117 (1899).

² Britton and Brown, Illustrated Flora, ed. 2, ii. fig. 1737 (1913).

As here distinguished, *T. rugospermum* is a plant of dry sand plains and sandstone ledges, from Duluth, Minnesota, to central Illinois, and east to the head of Lake Michigan. Its range in Wisconsin is a definite one: in the valley of the St. Croix River north to Polk County; in the Chippewa River valley from Eau Claire County to its mouth; up the Black River to southern Clark County; and in the valley of the Wisconsin River from the broad sand plains of Juneau and Adams Counties down to Grant County, and probably to the Mississippi River.

T. teretifolium is absent from the Middle West, ranging, not from "Pa. to Ind., Minn., and southw."¹ but, as Holzinger has recorded, from "Pennsylvania through North Carolina to Alabama."²

GEUM TRIFLORUM and G. CILIATUM. These two species, described in 1814 by Pursh, have been united by such authors as Torrey and Gray,³ Coulter and Nelson,⁴ and Jepson.⁵ On the other hand, Greene,⁶ C. P. Smith,⁷ Rydberg,⁸ and Tidestrom⁹ have recognized in this group from three to fourteen species, based mainly on leaf characters. The cutting of the leaflets is very variable, but two general groups may be recognized. The plant of the Middle West (*G. triflorum*) has comparatively shallow dentation toward the tip of the larger leaflets, while the plant of the Far West (*G. ciliatum*) has the corresponding parts *usually* deeply divided or pinnately cleft. Herbarium material may be readily sorted into two groups on this tendency, although an occasional specimen (*Clements* 168, and Middle Park, Colorado, July 25, 1875, *W. A. Henry*, for example) shows both types of leaves. The number of possible subdivisions of each of these groups is limited only by the number of specimens an author might have before him.

C. P. Smith (*l. c.*) points out a style character to separate these two groups, and describes in some detail the nature of the styles in 85 fruiting specimens. The general conclusion to be drawn from his data, and borne out by a study of the 34 fruiting specimens in the Herbarium of the University of Wisconsin, as well as fresh material

¹ Gray's Manual of Botany, ed. 7: 388 (1908).

² Asa Gray Bull., viii. 38 (1900).

³ Fl. N. Am. i. 423 (1840).

⁴ New Manual of Botany of the Central Rocky Mts., 262 (1909).

⁵ Manual of the Flowering Plants of Calif. 497 (1925).

⁶ Leaflets i. 175-179 (1906).

⁷ Muhlenbergia vii. 1-17 (1912).

⁸ N. Am. Fl. xxii. 409-410 (1913) and Fl. Rocky Mts. ed. 2: 432-433 (1922).

⁹ Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. xxv. 279 (1925).

at hand, is that the style-tip of the Far Western plant is generally jointed or deciduous, while that of the plant of the Middle West is generally not jointed and is more persistent.

Regarding this style character Smith says: “. . . the plumose styles were positively, tho inconspicuously, bent and jointed, much after the manner of *Geum* proper. As this character would seemingly disqualify my plant as a member of the genus *Sieversia*, of authors. I concluded that it was unknown to science, in fact, a worthy connecting link between *Sieversia* species and typical *Geum*.” Accordingly, a third genus, *Erythrocoma* Greene, was accepted. To the conservative botanist, the character of this group would seem to warrant the reuniting of *Sieversia* with *Geum*, rather than the establishment of a third genus.

GEUM TRIFLORUM Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 736 (1814). *G. ciliatum* Riddell, Syn. Fl. Western States 20 (1835), not Pursh.—Style-tips rarely jointed, persistent; longer leaflets of the basal rosette-leaves toothed or shallowly cleft only toward the tip, oblong, subcuneate, or slightly falcate, usually with nearly straight sides; calyx purplish.—New York;¹ Ohio;² Illinois to South Dakota and Alberta.

G. TRIFLORUM, f. **pallidum**, n. f., calycibus stramineis.—Calyx yellowish.—ILLINOIS: prairies, West Chicago, June 26, 1897, *W. S. Moffatt* (TYPE in Herb. Univ. Wisc.).

G. TRIFLORUM, var. **ciliatum** (Pursh), n. comb. *G. ciliatum* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 352 (1814). *Sieversia ciliata* G. Don, Gen. Hist. Dichlamydeous Plants ii. 528 (1832).—Style-tips mostly jointed or deciduous; longer leaflets of the basal rosette-leaves usually pinnatifid or deeply cleft into linear divisions; calyx purplish.—The name *G. ciliatum* holds a position of page priority over *G. triflorum*, but the two were first united by Torrey and Gray under the name *G. triflorum*.

G. TRIFLORUM, var. CILIATUM, f. **flavulum** (Greene), n. comb. *Erythrocoma flavula* Greene, Leaflets i. 177 (1906). *E. brevifolia* Greene, l. c. 176.—Sepals yellowish.

G. TRIFLORUM, var. CILIATUM, f. **ornatum** (Greene), n. comb. *Erythrocoma ciliata*, var. *ornata* Greene, l. c. 178.—Floral bracts pinnately cleft and divided.

MADISON, WISCONSIN.

THE PRESENT STATUS OF *MAGNOLIA VIRGINIANA* IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Curious to learn whether the famous Gloucester station for *Magnolia virginiana* L. had actually survived the depredations of thoughtless nurserymen and local gardeners, I recently (July 28) investigated a

¹ House, N. Y. State Mus. Bull. ccliv. 397 (1924).

² Riddell, l. c.